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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES FUNDED AND/OR IMPLEMENTED BY UNIDO IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN IN 1988 and 1989*

Working document
prepared by

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* The opinions expressed in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of the UNIDO Secretariat.

This document has not been formally edited.

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INTRODUCTION

This document presents a statistical analysis of the 110 technical co-operation projects funded and/or implemented by UNIDO in Latin America and the Caribbean in 1988 and 1989.

Of these 110 projects, 95 were received by the Project Appraisal Section between 1 January 1988 and 31 October 1989, and examined by the PRC (Project Review Committee) or were pending as of 31 October 1989. No account has been taken of projects submitted to the PRC for its opinion, those withdrawn before submission or rejected, or those which are still at the conception stage. The sources of information regarding all these projects are the APP data base and the project documents.

The other 15 projects have not been examined by the Project Appraisal Section since they do not fall within its sphere of competence. These are UNDP projects, all of which have been accepted and some of which have already been implemented by UNIDO, for an amount less than $700,000, between 1 January 1988 and 30 September 1989. The sources of information are UNIDO document IO/CRM/1989/1B of 30 September 1989 and the project documents.

This document analyses the 110 projects from five standpoints: sources of funds, geographical distribution of projects, amount, primary functions and sectors, subsectors and areas of industry. The latter category poses the problem of the focalization of assistance, a question dealt with in depth in another study made for the Project Appraisal Section.*

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* "COUNTRY PROGRAMME" and "COUNTRY FOCUS", an analysis of UNIDO technical assistance programmes in eight countries of Latin America and South-East Asia, Working Document IV.

I. SOURCES OF FUNDS

Numerical preponderance of SIS projects and predominance, in terms of value, of DP and US projects

The 95 projects received by the Project Appraisal Section include:

- One UNDP project with a value in excess of $700,000 financed from DP funds;
- 44 UNDP projects forming part of the SIS (Special Industrial Services) programme;
- 45 projects funded from the Regular Budget, the Industrial Development Fund or other trust funds administered by UNIDO;
- Five projects for which funding had yet to be found as of 31 October 1989.

The other 15 projects are financed either from DP funds, for an amount less than $700,000, or from DU funds (one project).

Table I indicates, for each source of funds, the number and percentage of projects and the amounts and percentages of the corresponding total amount. Forty-four projects, i.e. 40 per cent of the total number, are financed from SIS (Special Industrial Services) funds, but they represent only 9.3 per cent of the overall amount. These projects are generally small in scale since, by definition, they do not exceed $150,000. The SIS programme is designed to deal with unforeseen, specific and priority problems through the prompt intervention of an expert consultant, who could advise on specific problems, industrial policies or the promotion of industrial projects or on certain aspects of the preparation and implementation of industrial investment projects (UNDP Memorandum, 7 June 1988, "New Guidelines for the Special Industrial Services Programme").

Then we have the projects financed from UC, US and DP funds - 17, 16 and 15 of the 110 projects respectively, which account, however, for 3.5 per cent, 40.2 per cent and 35.6 per cent of the overall amount. Although the DP projects, taken individually, usually involve rather large amounts, the share of US projects is as high as that because of a few expensive projects financed from that source.

Table II is not confined merely to the 110 projects. It is based on the UNIDO Annual Reports and indicates the amount of expenditure in connection with technical co-operation projects, by source of funds, for 1986, 1987 and 1988. The share of expenditure funded from the UNIDO Regular Budget is low (between 0.5 per cent and 3.0 per cent of the total amount of assistance to the region). The UNDP share fluctuates between 71.3 and 77.5 per cent, and that of other funds is in the order of 25 per cent. These proportions differ from those in **Table I** because of the US-funded projects already mentioned.

Table I

Sources of funds for projects (US$)

Sources of funds	Number of projects	%	Amount	%
DP	15	13.6	7 914 290	35.6
SI	44	40.0	2 051 435	9.3
DU	1	0.9	108 875	0.5
UC	17	15.6	792 322	3.5
US	16	14.6	8 944 843	40.2
UF	4	3.6	1 348 946	6.1
XP	3	2.7	56 300	0.3
TF	1	0.9	60 000	0.3
UC+US	1	0.9	125 000	0.6
UF+UT	1	0.9	122 240	0.5
UD+XP	1	0.9	73 782	0.3
UC+UD	1	0.9	40 680	0.2
to be determined	5	4.5	590 273	2.6
TOTAL	110	100.0	22 228 986	100.0

Code	Group	Origin of funds
		Indicative Planning Figures (IPF) and Government Counterpart Contribution in Cash (GCCC)
DP		Indicative Planning Figures
		Special Industrial Services (SIS)
SI		Special Industrial Services
		DG, DU, EP, GD
DU		Associated agency
		UNIDO Regular Budget
XP		Regular programme
		Industrial Development Fund (IDF)
UC		UNIDF/Pledges, general-purpose, convertible
UD		UNIDF/Pledges, general-purpose, non-convertible
UF		UNIDF/General fund
US		UNIDF/Pledges, special-purpose, convertible
UT		UNIDF/Pledges, special-purpose, non-convertible
		Other trust funds
TF		Trust funds

Table II

Technical co-operation expenditure by source of funds
(thousand US$)

	1986		1987		1988	
	$	%	$	%	$	%
UNIDO REGULAR BUDGET						
Regular programme of co-operation	89	0,9	284	3,0	52	0,5
UNDP						
IPF	6 498	61,6	5 940	63,9	7 654	70,9
SIS	1 016	9,6	659	7,1	708	6,6
(subtotal)	(7 514)	(71,2)	(6 599)	(71,0)	8 362	(77,5)
UNDP/trust funds	34	0,3	27	0,3	0	0,0
OTHER FUNDS						
Other trust funds	1 048	9,9	518	5,6	777	7,2
IDF	827	7,8	928	10,0	897	8,3
UNFDAC	619	5,9	562	6,0	298	2,8
Non-UNIDO funds	419	4,0	384	4,1	404	3,7
(subtotal)	(2 913)	(27,6)	(2 392)	(25,7)	(2 376)	(22,0)
TOTAL	10 550	100,0	9 302	100,0	10 790	100,0

Sources: IDB.3/10, p.12; IDB.4/10, p.17; IDB.5/10, p.17.

II. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Net imbalance, in terms of number and value, at regional and world level

Table III indicates the number of projects and their amount, by country and source of funds. It shows that 86 of the 110 technical co-operation projects implemented in Latin America and the Caribbean, i.e. 78.2 per cent, are national and that 17, i.e. 15.5 per cent, relate to the region as a whole, six to the islands of the Caribbean and one to Central America.

Although the Latin American and Caribbean region groups together 40 countries (listed in **Annex I**), there are projects in only 27 countries and, in 11 of those countries (ANT, BVI, CHI, DOM, ELS, HOM, NAN, PAN, STL, SUR and URU), there is only one project. There are two or three projects in six countries (BAR, COL, ECU, GUA, NIC and TRI). This leaves 10 countries with four or more projects (PER: four projects; JAM and VEN: five projects; COS, CUB, MEX and PAR: six projects; ARG and BRA: seven projects; BOL: eight projects). The projects are therefore fairly spread out, from a geographical point of view, but also, if we only consider the 86 national projects, the seven countries with six or more projects account for 53 per cent (46 projects) of the total number. Some countries thus receive far greater UNIDO assistance than others and the majority of these countries are already among the most developed countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Another point of interest is that, of the 13 countries which receive no UNIDO assistance, 11 are islands.

From a financial standpoint, two countries, namely Argentina and Brazil, alone mobilize 55.9 per cent of the funds for the region, excluding regional projects. The imbalance in the geographical and numerical distribution of projects is therefore aggravated by a disproportionate distribution of funds: four countries each have over 6 per cent of the funds (BRA: 28.9 per cent; ARG: 27.0 per cent; BOL: 7.2 per cent; PER: 6.8 per cent); six countries over 3 per cent; 10 countries over 2 per cent and 14 countries over 1 per cent, i.e. only half of the 27 countries covered by the assistance.

Mention should also be made of a third imbalance, this time not at regional level but worldwide, as indicated by the diagrams on page 7 and **Table IV**.

The first reflect the pattern of technical co-operation expenditure between 1976 and 1988. Where, in 12 years, expenditure for Africa rose from about $15 million to almost $40 million and that for Asia and the Pacific from $10 million to almost $45 million, expenditure for Latin America and the Caribbean fluctuated between $7 and $13 million, totalling $10 million in 1988.

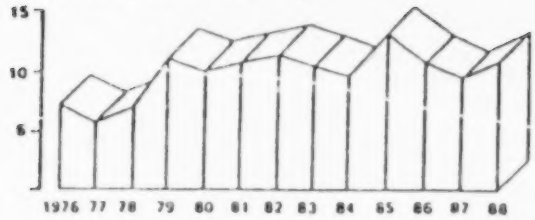
Table III

Number of projects and amount ($) for each country by source of funds
(*: number of projects)

	TOTAL				SI		DO		DP<700 000		DP>700 000		UNIDO		Unspecified	
	*	Amount	%	*	Amount	*	Amount	*	Amount	*	Amount	*	Amount	*	Amount
ANT	1	109 500	0,6	-	-	-	-	1	109 500	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARG	7	5 047 572	27,0	2	91 372	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4 956 200	-	-
BAR	2	127 800	0,7	1	62 800	-	-	1	65 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOL	8	1 332 531	7,2	5	790 700	1	108 875	-	-	-	-	2	932 956	-	-
BRA	7	5 408 210	28,9	3	164 000	-	-	1	500 000	1	4 595 210	2	149 000	-	-
BVI	1	46 000	0,2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	46 000	-	-
CHI	1	78 315	0,4	1	78 315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COL	3	260 000	1,4	2	111 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	149 000
COS	6	292 314	1,5	3	74 814	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	217 500	-	-
CUB	6	281 850	1,5	5	241 170	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40 680	-	-
DOM	1	96 000	0,5	-	-	-	-	1	96 100	-	-	-	-	-	-
ECU	3	69 950	0,4	1	34 750	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4 000	1	31 200
ELS	1	40 000	0,2	-	-	-	-	1	40 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUA	2	47 250	0,2	1	13 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	34 250	-	-
HON	1	43 500	0,2	1	43 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JAM	5	516 770	2,8	3	154 750	-	-	1	343 520	-	-	1	18 500	-	-
MEX	6	899 564	4,8	4	198 764	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	700 800	-	-
NAM	1	311 500	1,6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	311 500
PIC	3	457 000	2,4	2	145 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	312 000	-	-
PAR	1	494 310	2,6	-	-	-	-	1	494 310	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAN	6	751 350	4,0	2	52 000	-	-	4	659 350	-	-	-	-	-	-
PER	4	1 277 950	6,8	2	64 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1 213 950	-	-
STL	1	33 000	0,2	1	33 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUR	1	11 300	0,1	-	-	-	-	-	11 300	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRI	2	124 777	0,8	1	23 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	101 777	-	-
URU	1	23 000	0,1	1	23 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEN	5	543 300	2,9	3	112 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	430 800	-	-
MAT	86	18 724 713	100,0	44	2 051 435	1	108 875	12	2 319 080	1	4 595 210	25	9 158 413	3	491 700
MAT	86	18 724 713	84,2	44	2 051 435	1	108 875	13	2 319 080	1	4 595 210	25	9 158 413	3	491 700
RLA	17	2 313 040	12,2	-	-	-	-	1	500 000	-	-	15	2 163 740	1	49 300
CAR	6	666 233	3,0	-	-	-	-	1	500 000	-	-	4	116 960	1	49 273
CEN	1	125 000	0,6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	125 000	-	-
TOT	110	22 228 986	100,0	44	2 051 435	1	108 875	14	3 319 080	1	4 595 210	45	11 564 113	5	590 273

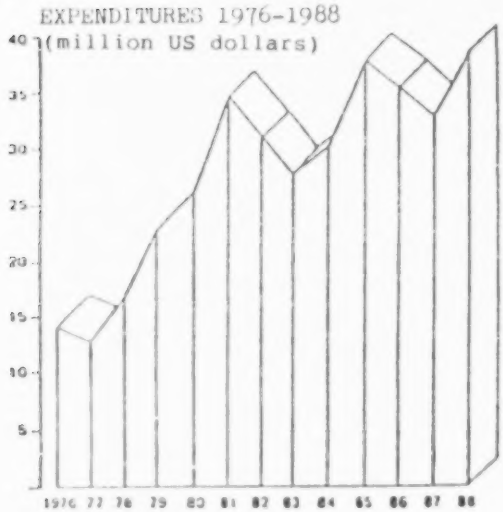
THE AMERICAS

EXPENDITURES 1976-1988
(million US dollars)



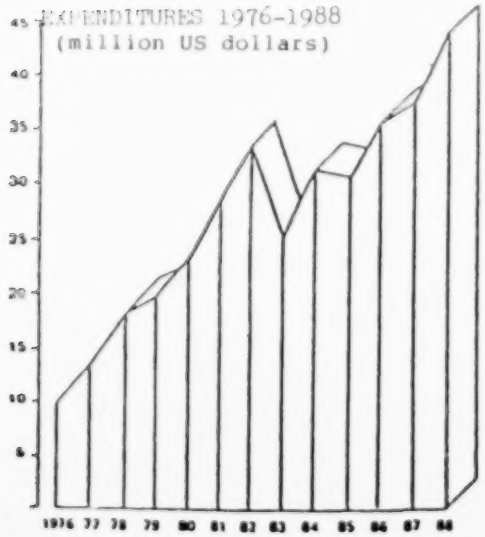
AFRICA

EXPENDITURES 1976-1988
(million US dollars)



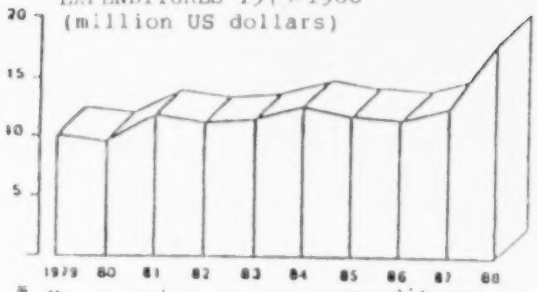
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

EXPENDITURES 1976-1988
(million US dollars)



ARAB STATES

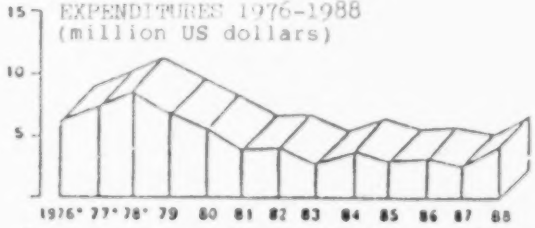
EXPENDITURES 1979*-1988
(million US dollars)



* For previous years, expenditures related to Arab States were reported partly under Africa and partly under Europe and Western Asia.

EUROPE

EXPENDITURES 1976-1988
(million US dollars)



* The figures for 1976-1978 combine Europe and Western Asia and include twelve countries which, since 1979, are listed under Arab States.

Sources: IDB.5/10, pp.27-31.

Table IV

Technical assistance delivered by UNIDO in 1987, 1988 and 1989 by region
(million US dollars)

	1986		1987		1988	
	$	%	$	%	$	%
AFRICA (*)	35,74	35,9	32,57	33,3	38,43	32,1
	(27,23)	(27,4)	(23,01)	(23,5)	(25,68)	(21,5)
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	10,55	10,6	9,30	9,5	10,79	9,0
ARAB STATES (**)	11,89	11,9	12,55	12,8	18,01	15,0
	(8,51)	(8,5)	(9,56)	(9,8)	(12,75)	(10,6)
	(3,38)	(3,4)	(2,99)	(3,0)	(5,26)	(4,4)
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	37,07	37,2	37,93	38,8	43,93	36,7
EUROPE	3,23	3,2	2,63	2,7	4,28	3,6
INTERREGIONAL	9,63	9,7	12,31	12,6	17,10	14,3
TOTAL	99,60	100,0	97,73	100,0	119,79	100,0

(*): The figures in parentheses do not include the African Arab States.

(**): The first figures in parentheses include only the African Arab States, the second the other Arab States.

Sources: IDB.3/10, p.18; IDB.4/10, p.25; IDB.5/10, p.25.

Table IV indicates the amount of technical assistance delivered by UNIDO in 1986, 1987 and 1988, by region, in millions of dollars and as a percentage. It shows the small share of assistance for Latin America and the Caribbean. This is less than one third of the assistance for Africa, about a quarter of that for Asia and the Pacific and comparable to that for the African Arab States alone in 1987 and 1988. Furthermore, although the amount of assistance has scarcely fluctuated, the share of assistance, compared to the total amount, has diminished, from 10.6 per cent in 1987 to 9.0 per cent in 1989. This is because UNDP, the principal source of funds for UNIDO technical co-operation activities in Latin America and the Caribbean, allocates a volume of resources smaller than that for the other regions because the per capita income in that region is higher than elsewhere (GC.3/17, para. 75), without taking account of the unequal distribution of income. UNIDO thus feels obliged to seek other sources of funds from the European Economic Community, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank or UNFDAC for co-operation projects or to ask donor countries to turn their attention to Latin America and the Caribbean.

Table V and **Table VI**, based on the UNIDO Annual Reports, in addition to the information they provide on the distribution of projects, by field of activity, depending on their amount or on Latin America's share between 1986 and 1988, by field of activity, support the view that this region is the poor relation as far as technical co-operation is concerned. In 1988, there were 262 projects under implementation in Latin America, as against 507 in Asia and the Pacific and 515 in Africa, and these projects were generally for a smaller amount than in the other regions since, whereas 68 per cent of the projects in Latin America were for an amount of less than $150,000, the corresponding percentage was 55 per cent in Africa or 44 per cent in Asia and the Pacific. Moreover, it is extremely rare for Latin America's share of a field of activity to be greater than that of Africa or Asia: once, in 1987, as compared with Africa in the agro-based industry sector; in three consecutive years in the case of industrial planning and training, as compared with Asia and the Pacific. These few instances are highlighted in **Table VI**.

Table V

Number of technical co-operation projects under implementation in Africa, the Americas and Asia and the Pacific by field of activity and size of project

i: $150,000 or under
ii: $150,000-999,999
iii: $1,000,000 or over
iv: Total

Field of activity		Africa	The Americas	Asia and the Pacific
Agro-based industries	i	20	19	20
	ii	10	8	25
	iii	5	2	9
	iv	35	29	54
Chemical industries	i	51	28	46
	ii	25	12	61
	iii	16	3	28
	iv	92	43	135
Metallurgical industries	i	25	6	27
	ii	15	4	21
	iii	5	4	10
	iv	45	14	58
Engineering industries	i	21	19	21
	ii	15	10	34
	iii	8	1	22
	iv	44	30	77
Industrial planning	i	9	19	8
	ii	17	8	2
	iii	8	2	2
	iv	34	29	12
Institutional infrastructure	i	26	28	18
	ii	35	13	20
	iii	10	6	5
	iv	71	47	43
Industrial management and rehabilitation	i	17	31	12
	ii	17	3	12
	iii	3	2	5
	iv	37	36	29
Training	i	37	1	7
	ii	9	0	1
	iii	2	2	0
	iv	48	3	8
Feasibility studies	i	23	3	7
	ii	19	1	1
	iii	2	0	0
	iv	44	4	8
Other	i	53	23	51
	ii	12	4	12
	iii	0	0	0
	iv	65	27	63
Total	i	282	177	223
	ii	174	63	202
	iii	59	22	82
	iv	515	262	507

Sources: IDB.5/10, pp. 22-23.

Table VI

Regional distribution of technical co-operation expenditure, by field of activity, in 1986, 1987 and 1988

(percentage)

		AFRI	AMER	ARAB*	ASIA	EURO	INTERREG	TOTAL
Agro-based industries	1986	25,0	29,2	2,3	39,0	2,4	2,1	100,0
	1987	20,3	23,0	1,4	48,7	0,5	6,1	100,0
	1988	23,2	7,0	0,7	57,9	1,5	9,7	100,0
Chemical industries	1986	31,8	5,8	1,7	49,2	4,4	7,1	100,0
	1987	37,5	4,3	1,1	48,3	3,8	5,0	100,0
	1988	37,8	4,3	1,1	48,1	3,7	5,0	100,0
Metallurgical industries	1986	36,3	13,2	1,7	46,5	2,1	0,2	100,0
	1987	30,9	14,6	3,6	48,4	2,5	0,0	100,0
	1988	20,4	9,7	0,8	63,2	3,6	2,3	100,0
Engineering industries	1986	22,7	5,8	4,0	62,2	4,0	1,3	100,0
	1987	20,5	4,2	1,2	68,1	3,8	0,6	100,0
	1988	29,1	10,2	2,0	51,9	6,4	0,4	100,0
Industrial planning	1986	67,3	19,3	2,5	5,9	2,0	3,0	100,0
	1987	66,2	21,1	3,8	7,8	0,3	0,8	100,0
	1988	54,9	21,1	4,0	15,0	2,2	2,8	100,0
Institutional infrastructure	1986	52,1	13,1	6,8	21,3	4,8	1,9	100,0
	1987	48,7	13,4	9,3	22,0	2,7	3,9	100,0
	1988	37,7	15,2	17,3	21,8	3,1	4,9	100,0
Industrial management and rehabilitation	1986	45,2	3,7	2,4	42,5	4,6	1,6	100,0
	1987	39,0	10,4	1,3	42,3	7,0	0,0	100,0
	1988	36,5	15,1	7,4	36,0	4,3	0,7	100,0
Training	1986	29,0	5,3	2,1	3,3	2,5	57,8	100,0
	1987	26,2	7,1	0,0	1,3	2,5	62,9	100,0
	1988	28,3	9,8	0,1	5,2	2,7	53,9	100,0
Feasibility studies	1986	48,2	4,2	9,9	31,4	0,3	6,0	100,0
	1987	49,2	1,7	9,4	32,7	0,0	7,0	100,0
	1988	54,5	1,4	14,6	21,3	0,0	8,2	100,0
Other	1986	20,3	12,2	2,6	12,8	0,4	51,7	100,0
	1987	10,2	6,9	0,7	13,4	1,6	67,2	100,0
	1988	14,6	7,5	6,0	13,2	4,6	57,8	100,0
Total technical co-operation expenditure	1986	35,9	10,6	3,4	37,2	3,2	9,7	100,0
	1987	33,3	9,5	3,1	38,8	2,7	12,6	100,0
	1988	32,1	9,0	4,4	36,7	3,5	14,3	100,0

* These figures do not include the African Arab States.

Sources: IDB.3/10, p. 18; IDB.4/10, p. 23; IDB.5/10, p. 24

III. AMOUNT OF PROJECTS

20 per cent of funds for 80 per cent of projects

The global cost of the 110 projects is $22,228,986. The smallest amount is $4,000 for [one of] the national projects (XP/ECU/89/127, Fellowship in the organization and management of industrial maintenance) and $7,335 for [one of] the regional projects (UC/ROA/89/062, Participation of selected co-operatives at the seminar on "Co-operation opportunity among industrial co-operatives from Latin American countries", San José, Costa Rica, 10-14 April 1989). The largest amount is $4,595,210 (DP/BRA/89/XXX, Advanced iron and steel technologies for SIDERBRAS System) and $852,000 (UF/RLA/89/089, Regional programme for the development of sub-contracting in Latin America). The average figure is $202,082.

The significance of this average figure is uncertain because of the large gap separating the least expensive project from the most expensive, from 1 to 1,150, all projects included. **Figure 1** shows the range of project values. The curve gives the following two pieces of information:

1. In order to discover the percentage of projects whose amount is less than a given value, draw a vertical line to the curve from said value on the horizontal axis. At the point of intersection, draw a horizontal line to the vertical axis to read off the percentage.

2. Use the reverse procedure to discover under what amount a given percentage of projects lies.

This approach shows us that more than 50 per cent of the 110 projects are for an amount of less than $50,000 and that more than 80 per cent are under $150,000. Indeed, only 17 projects exceed $202,082 and 85 per cent of them are therefore for an amount of less than the average. The steep initial slope of the curve confirms this and indicates that the projects are in the majority small-scale projects. This reflects the preponderance of SIS projects (44 projects, i.e. 40.0 per cent of the total number, but only 9.3 per cent of the total amount) whose average value is only $46,624, i.e. a quarter of the global average value. The average value of the projects is boosted by a small number of larger-scale projects. Furthermore, if we only take into account the seven projects exceeding $500,000 and a global amount of $12,990,516, the average value drops from $202,082 to $89,694.

Figure 2 is similar in purpose to **Figure 1**. It indicates the percentage of the global amount of projects represented by a given percentage of the total number of projects and vice versa. Hence, about 80 per cent of the projects bring into play a mere 20 per cent of the resources and 5 per cent of the projects represent 50 per cent of the global amount.

Table VII, based on the UNIDO Annual Reports, breaks down the global amount of technical co-operation expenditure by project component for 1986, 1987 and 1988. As already mentioned, the volume of assistance has scarcely varied in three years. The same cannot be said of the distribution by component. Consequently, the sub-contracts and training share has decreased by 45 per cent and 48 per cent, respectively, whereas the project personnel and equipment share has risen by 15 per cent and 20 per cent.

Figure 1. Percentage of the number of projects below a given amount

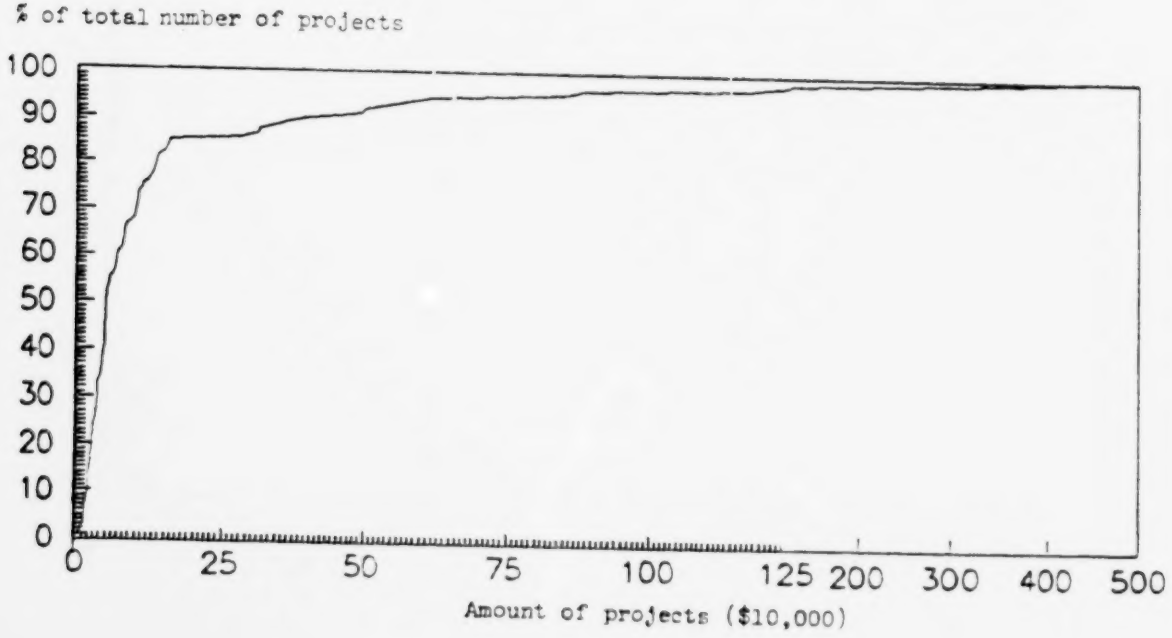


Figure 2. Percentage of the number of projects corresponding to a portion of the total amount

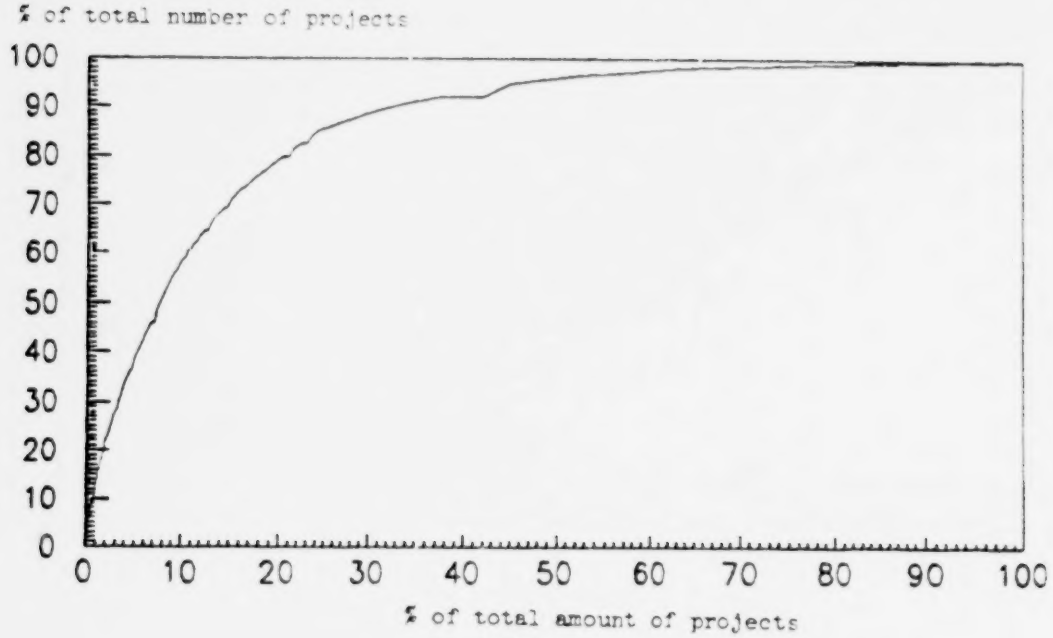


Table VII

Technical co-operation expenditure by project component

(thousand US$)

	1986		1987		1988	
	$	%	$	%	$	%
Project personnel	5 445	51.6	5 236	56.3	6 261	58.0
Sub-contracts	865	8.2	872	9.4	474	4.4
Fellowships and training	1 360	12.9	663	7.1	708	6.6
Equipment	2 502	23.7	2 260	24.3	2 997	27.8
Miscellaneous	378	3.6	271	2.9	350	3.2
Total	10 550	100.0	9 302	100.0	10 790	100.0

Sources: IDB.3/10, p. 12; IDB.4/10, p. 17; IDB.5/10, p. 17.

IV. PRIMARY FUNCTIONS

Predominance of direct support

Figures 3 and **4** give a breakdown of the distribution of national projects and all projects, by primary function, respectively, and **Tables VIII** and **IX** indicate the amount of each of them. The different primary functions are:

DS: Direct Support
IB: Institution Building
TRNG: Group/Direct Training
PA: Project Assistance
PF: Project Formulation
FELL: Fellowship
ST: Study Tour
PIL: Pilot Plant
SEM: Workshop/Seminar

More information on the concept of "primary function" is given in the Guidelines for Project Design of UNDP and UNIDO.

These tables and figures show that the primary function "Direct support" is far and away the most widespread in the technical co-operation projects implemente in Latin America and the Caribbean. Moreover, it brings into play more than 60 pe cent of the resources allocated to that region. The second primary function most widely used is Institution Building, which represents 27.1 per cent of the global amount, even though it only relates to 9.1 per cent of the projects. It is also worth noting that the primary functions relating directly to training, that is to say Group/Direct Training, Fellowship and Study Tour, only concern six projects or 5.4 per cent of the total number and only 2.1 per cent of the global amount.

Table X gives the distribution of projects in each country by primary function.

Table VIII

Distribution of all projects and their amount, by primary function (US$)

	Number of projects	%	Amount	%
DS	73	66.4	13 955 463	62.8
IB	10	9.1	6 028 976	27.1
TRNG	5	4.5	475 677	2.1
PA	8	7.3	752 000	3.4
PF	3	2.7	169 000	0.8
FELL	1	0.9	4 000	
ST	0	0.0	0	0.0
PIL	3	2.7	531 650	2.4
SEM	7	6.4	312 220	1.4
TOTAL	111	100.0	22 228 986	100.0

Figure 3. Numerical distribution of all projects, by primary function

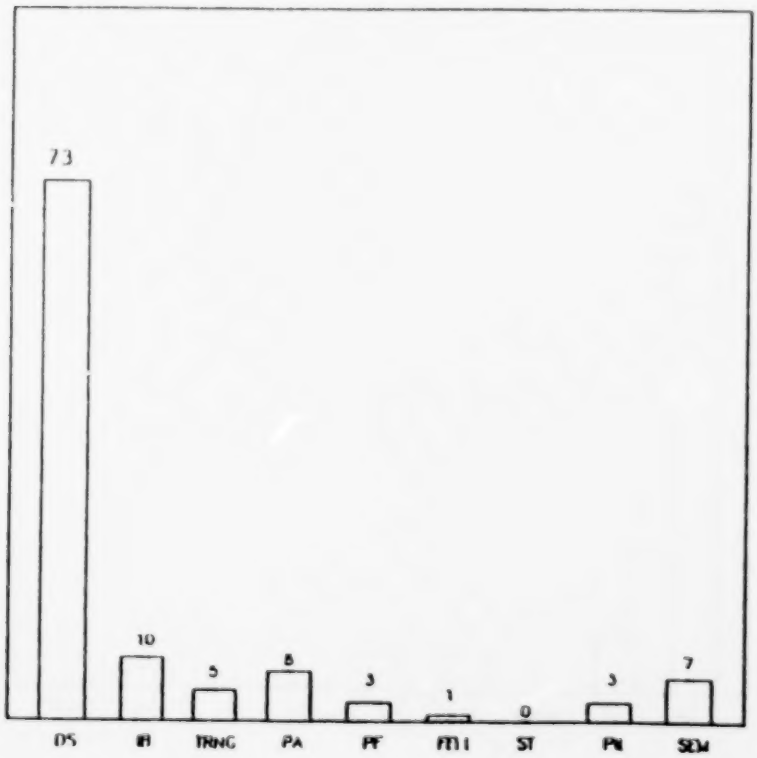


Table IX

Distribution of national projects and their amount, by primary function

	Number of projects	%	Amount	%
DS	64	74 5	11 512 127	61 6
IB	9	10 5	5 928 976	31 7
TRNG	0	0 0	0	0 0
PA	6	7 0	679 310	3 6
PF	2	2 3	44 000	0 2
FELL	1	1 1	4 000	
ST	0	0 0	0	0 0
PIL	3	3 5	531 650	2 8
SEM	1	1 1	24 650	0 1
TOTAL	86	100,0	18 724 713	100 0

Figure 4. Numerical distribution of national projects, by primary function

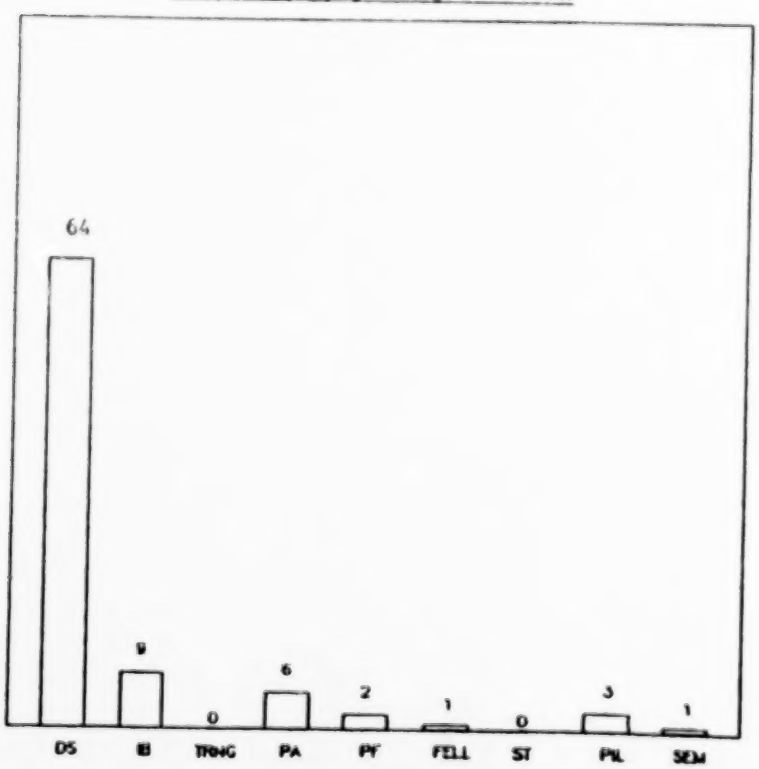


Table X

Country distribution of projects, by primary function

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	DS	IB	TRNG	PA	PF	FELL	ST	PIL	SEM
ANT	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARG	7	6	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
BAR	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOL	8	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRA	7	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
BVI	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHI	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COL	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COS	6	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CUB	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOM	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ECU	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
ELS	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
GUA	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HON	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JAM	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEX	6	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NAN	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIC	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAN	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
PAR	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PER	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
STL	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
SUR	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRI	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URU	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEN	5	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NAT	86	64	9	-	6	2	1	-	3	1
NAT	86	64	9	-	6	2	1	-	3	1
RLA	17	6	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	4
CAR	6	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
CEN	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOT	110	73	10	5	8	3	1	-	3	7

V. SECTORS, SUBSECTORS AND AREAS OF INDUSTRY COVERED BY THE PROJECT

Rather focalized assistance

There are four industrial sectors:

* Agro-based industry;
* Chemical industry;
* Metallurgical industry;
* Capital goods industry.

For sectoral classification, the projects are related to the sector in which they are to be implemented. Hence, in the case of engineering assistance to a country's cocoa industry, the project will be classified under the heading "Agro-based industry". On top of these four industrial sectors, there is another heading, "Other", which is used to classify projects which cover several sectors at once and relate to areas such as management, maintenance, industrial planning, preparation and evaluation of investment projects (COMFAR), etc.

If we consider the sectoral distribution of the projects, one of the most striking features is that 36 of the 110 projects, that is to say 32.7 per cent, relate to several sectors at once. Of these projects, 14 are regional and 22 national. **Table XII** shows that the main areas of industry covered by the projects in the "Other" category are the mobilization of financial resources and investment promotion, human resource development and sectoral and subsectoral development planning. However, in none of the countries in which several "Other" projects are established is there any concentration of assistance in a particular area of industry.

If we turn to the four main industrial sectors, the leading sectors, in terms of number of projects, are the agro-based industry and chemical industry, with 25 and 24 projects respectively, i.e. 22.7 per cent and 21.8 per cent of the projects, followed by the capital goods industry and metallurgical industry.

Nevertheless, although the metallurgical industry has the fewest projects, it is the sector that accounts for the largest share of resources (39.6 per cent) because of two very large projects (DP/BRA/89/XXX, $4,595,210 and US/ARG/89/259, $3,607,100). This may be contrasted with the small share of the chemical industry and the capital goods industry (7.5 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively) due, in the former case, to the large proportion of SI projects (17 out of 24, i.e. 71 per cent). These two sectors are also the sectors in which the average project cost is lowest ($69,806 and $109,656, respectively). The projects concerning the metallurgical industry sector have an average cost that is four times greater than the global average.

Annex 2 supplements this by providing a breakdown of the projects in each industrial sector by primary function. **Annex 3** breaks down the projects by subsector on the basis of the ISIC (International Standard Industrial Classification) codes and gives an idea of where assistance is concentrated or not concentrated. However, it is **Annex 4** which most helps us to understand the situation by combining the breakdown by industrial sector and subsector. For each industrial sector, it gives the total number of projects, their distribution by country and by subsector with, in this case, an indication of the countries involved, and the number of projects per country.

Table XI

Distribution of projects by industrial sector
(in US dollars)

	Number of projects	%	Amount	%	Average cost
Agro-based industry	25	22.7	3 746 313	16.9	149 853
Chemical industry	24	21.8	1 675 352	7.5	69 806
Metallurgical industry	11	10.0	8 797 000	39.6	799 727
Capital goods industry	14	12.7	1 535 181	6.9	109 656
Other	36	32.8	6 475 140	29.1	179 865
Total	110	100.0	22 228 986	100.0	202 082

Table XII

Areas of industry covered by "other" industrial sector projects
(each project may relate to several areas of industry)

	National projects	Regional projects	Overall
Development and transfer of technology	5	-	5
Economic co-operation between developing countries	-	3	3
Human resource development	4	6	10
Pre-feasibility and feasibility studies (COMFAR)	-	2	2
Sectoral and subsectoral development planning	6	2	8
Small- and medium-scale enterprises	3	3	6
Energy	-	-	-
Quality control	3	1	4
Maintenance	1	-	1
Environmental protection and pollution control	-	-	-
Mobilization of financial resources and investment promotion	7	4	11
Global industrial strategies/policies	4	2	6
Integration of women in industrial development	1	-	1
Industrial rehabilitation	2	1	3

Projects have been established in 27 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and 11 of these countries only have one project. Of the six countries with two or three projects, Colombia and Nicaragua alone have two projects in the same industrial sector, namely the chemical industry. The problem is to know when one can speak of a concentration of projects, for two reasons. Firstly, the number of projects per country is often small - in only 10 countries are there four or more projects, with the highest number being eight in Bolivia. Secondly, since there are only five industrial sectors, it is clear that there will be relative concentration as the number of projects per country increases. Hence the need to make subdivisions into subsectors using the ISIC codes.

If we look at the distribution of projects by industrial sector, we see that:

* For the agro-based industry, the number of projects is two in four countries (ARG, COS, CUB and VEN), three in three countries (BOL, JAM and MEX) and four in Brazil alone;

* For the chemical industry, two in three countries (BOL, COL and NIC) and three in two countries (CUB and PER);

* For the metallurgical industry, two in Paraguay and three in Argentina;

* For the capital goods industry, three in Paraguay.

However, if we go on to break down the projects by industrial sector and subsector, we find that it is very unusual to come across several projects in the same country and in the same industrial subsector:

* Three in the agro-based industry sector (3121/VEN: two projects; 3113/BRA: two; 3320/MEX: two);

* One in the chemical sector (3692/BOL: two);

* Two in the metallurgical sector (3710/ARG: three; 3720/PAR: two);

* None in the capital goods sector.

Consequently, even though the mere distribution of projects by country and industrial sector may lead one to think a priori that there is a relative concentration of technical assistance, this no longer applies when we consider the distribution by industrial subsector. In the few cases mentioned above in which there are several projects in the same country and in the same subsector, we ought no doubt to check, if we are to gain a proper idea of the concentration of assistance, on the existence of links or coherence between the different projects.

Annex 5 indicates the number of projects in each area of industry and for each primary function.

CONCLUSION

This brief statistical study brings out several important aspects:

1. Regional imbalance in the numerical distribution of projects: There are projects in only 27 of the 40 countries in the region and, what is more, only one project in 11 of those countries and four or more in only 10 of them. If these projects, which are small in number on a country basis, are to have an impact, they must be directly incorporated into national development programmes, be organized around specific themes or sectors of industry and be mutually coherent. Furthermore, only seven countries have six or more projects and some of these are among the most highly developed countries in the region.

2. Imbalance in the distribution of funds: In 1988 and 1989, Argentina and Brazil received nearly 60 per cent of the funds destined for the region. Moreover, if we consider project size, 80 per cent of the least expensive projects accounted for 20 per cent of all funds and the most expensive 5 per cent for 50 per cent. This means that 85 per cent of the projects cost less than the average amount, which should be looked at in the light of the predominance of SIS projects.

3. Imbalance in the world distribution of UNIDO assistance to the detriment of Latin America: Between 1976 and 1988, assistance for Latin America rose from 7 to 10 million dollars, while that for Africa increased from 15 to virtually 40 million and that for Asia and the Pacific from 10 to almost 45. In addition, the number of projects under implementation in 1988 in Latin America was virtually half that in Africa and 1.9 times less than that in Asia and the Pacific. Finally, the share of projects under $150,000 is greater in Latin America than in the other two regions mentioned.

4. Unclear focalization of assistance: There are eight cases in which two projects relate to the same industrial sector ("Other" sector not considered), seven cases of two projects and one case of four projects. There are five instances of two projects in the same subsector and one instance of three projects. In these circumstances, there is apparently scope for greater coherence between projects. This casts no aspersions on the possible effectiveness of the projects, on an individual basis, but their potential impact could not help but be increased if, in each country, assistance were focalized around industrial sectors and subsectors that have been accorded priority in collaboration with the local authorities.

ANNEX 1

LIST OF COUNTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

ANL	Anguilla
ANT	Antigua and Barbuda*
ARG	Argentine Republic*
BAR	Barbados*
BER	Bermuda
BHA	Commonwealth of the Bahamas
BOL	Republic of Bolivia*
BRA	Federative Republic of Brazil*
BVI	British Virgin Islands*
BZE	Belize
CAY	Cayman Islands
CHI	Republic of Chile*
COL	Republic of Colombia*
COS	Republic of Costa Rica*
CUB	Republic of Cuba*
DMI	Commonwealth of Dominica
DOM	Dominican Republic*
ECU	Republic of Ecuador*
ELS	Republic of El Salvador*
GRN	Grenada
GUA	Republic of Guatemala*
GUY	Republic of Guyana
HAI	Republic of Haiti
HON	Republic of Honduras*
JAM	Jamaica*
MEX	United Mexican States*
MOT	Montserrat
NAN	Netherland Antilles*
NIC	Republic of Nicaragua*
PAN	Republic of Panama*
PAR	Republic of Paraguay*
PER	Republic of Peru*
STK	Saint Christopher and Nevis
STL	Saint Lucia*
STV	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
SUR	Suriname*
TCI	Turks and Caicos Islands
TRI	Republic of Trinidad and Tobago*
URU	Eastern Republic of Uruguay*
VEN	Republic of Venezuela*

CAR	Caribbean Region*
CEN	Central America Region*
REA	Latin America Region*

* Country or region in which projects have been implemented).

ANNEX 2

DISTRIBUTIONS OF PROJECTS BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR AND PRIMARY FUNCTIONS

AGRO-BASED INDUSTRY	TOTAL	25	(22,7%)
Primary functions:	Direct Support	17	
	Institution Building	3	
	Group/Direct Training	0	
	Preparatory Assistance	3	
	Project formulation	1	
	Fellowship	0	
	Study Tour	0	
	Pilot Plant	0	
	Workshop/Seminar	1	
CHEMICAL INDUSTRY	TOTAL	24	(21,8%)
Primary functions:	Direct Support	18	
	Institution Building	1	
	Group/Direct Training	0	
	Preparatory Assistance	1	
	Project formulation	0	
	Fellowship	0	
	Study Tour	0	
	Pilot Plant	2	
	Workshop/Seminar	2	
METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY	TOTAL	11	(10,0%)
Primary functions:	Direct Support	8	
	Institution Building	1	
	Group/Direct Training	0	
	Preparatory Assistance	0	
	Project formulation	1	
	Fellowship	0	
	Study Tour	0	
	Pilot Plant	1	
	Workshop/Seminar	0	
CAPITAL GOODS INDUSTRY	TOTAL	14	(12,7%)
Primary functions:	Direct Support	9	
	Institution Building	0	
	Group/Direct Training	1	
	Preparatory Assistance	1	
	Project formulation	0	
	Fellowship	1	
	Study Tour	0	
	Pilot Plant	0	
	Workshop/Seminar	3	

OTHER	TOTAL	36	(32,8%)
Primary functions:	Direct Support	22	
	Institution Building	5	
	Group/Direct Training	4	
	Preparatory Assistance	3	
	Project formulation	1	
	Fellowship	0	
	Study Tour	0	
	Pilot Plant	0	
	Workshop/Seminar	1	

AGRO-BASED INDUSTRY		
Amount	3 746 313	(16,9%)
CHEMICAL INDUSTRY		
Amount	1 675 352	(7,5%)
METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY		
Amount	8 797 000	(39,6%)
CAPITAL GOODS INDUSTRY		
Amount	1 535 181	(6,9%)
OTHER		
Amount	6 475 140	(29,1%)
TOTAL		
Amount	22 228 986	(100,0%)

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ANNEX 3

NUMBER OF PROJECTS IN EACH SUBSECTOR

11			Agriculture and hunting	
	111	1110	Agricultural and livestock production	5
	112	1120	Agricultural services	3
12			Forestry and logging	
	121	1210	Forestry	0
	122	1220	Logging	1
13	130		Fishing	
		1301	Ocean and coastal fishing	1
		1302	Fishing n.e.c.	2
22	220	2200	Crude petroleum and natural gas production	1
29	290		Other mining	
		2901	Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits	1
		2902	Chemical and fertilizer mineral mining	0
		2903	Salt mining	0
		2909	Mining and quarrying n.e.c.	0
31			Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	
	311-312		Food manufacturing	
		3111	Slaughtering, preparing and preserving meat	2
		3112	Manufacture of dairy products	1
		3113	Canning and preserving of fruit and vegetables	6
		3114	Canning, preserving and processing of fish, crustacea and similar foods	2
		3115	Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats	2
		3116	Grain mill products	0
		3117	Manufacture of bakery products	0
		3118	Sugar factories and refineries	1
		3119	Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1
		3121	Manufacture of food products n.e.c.	5
		3122	Manufacture of prepared animal feeds	1
	313		Beverage industries	
		3131	Distilling, rectifying and blending spirits	0
		3132	Wine industries	2
		3133	Malt liquors and malt	0
		3134	Soft drinks and carbonated waters industries	0
	314	3140	Tobacco manufacture	0
32			Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	
	321		Manufacture of textiles	
		3211	Spinning, weaving and finishing textiles	2
		3212	Manufacture of made-up textile goods except wearing apparel	2
		3213	Knitting mills	1

	3214	Manufacture of carpets and rugs	0
	3215	Cordage, rope and twine industries	0
	3219	Manufacture of textiles n.e.c.	1
322	3220	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear	2
323		Manufacture of leather and products of leather, leather substitute and fur, except footwear and wearing apparel	
	3231	Tanneries and leather finishing	1
	3232	Fur dressing and dyeing industries	0
	3233	Manufacture of products of leather and leather substitutes, except footwear and wearing apparel	1
324	3240	Manufacture of footwear, except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear	1
33		Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture	
331		Manufacture of wood and wood and cork products, except furniture	
	3311	Sawmills, planing and other wood mills	1
	3312	Manufacture of wooden and cane containers and small cane ware	0
	3319	Manufacture of wood and cork products n.e.c.	1
332	3320	Manufacture of furniture and fixtures, except primarily of metal	4
34		Manufacture of paper and paper products; printing and publishing	
341		Manufacture of paper and paper products	
	3411	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	1
	3412	Manufacture of containers and boxes of paper and paperboard	0
	3419	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard articles n.e.c.	0
342	3420	Printing, publishing and allied industries	0
35		Manufacture of chemicals and of chemical, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	
351		Manufacture of industrial chemicals	
	3511	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals except fertilizers	1
	3512	Manufacture of fertilizers and pesticides	3
	3513	Manufacture of synthetic resins, plastic materials and man-made fibres except glass	1
352		Manufacture of other chemical products	
	3521	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers	0
	3522	Manufacture of drugs and medicines	5
	3523	Manufacture of soap and cleaning preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations	0
	3529	Manufacture of chemical products n.e.c.	0

353	3530	Petroleum refineries	2
354	3540	Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal	0
355		Manufacture of rubber products	
	3551	Tyre and tube industries	0
	3559	Manufacture of rubber products n.e.c.	1
356	3560	Manufacture of plastic products n.e.c.	1
36		Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, except products of petroleum and coal	
361	3610	Manufacture of pottery, china and earthenware	0
362	3620	Manufacture of glass and glass products	1
369		Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	
	3691	Manufacture of structural clay products	0
	3692	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	5
	3699	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	1
37		Basic metal industries	
371	3710	Iron and steel basic industries	6
372	3720	Non-ferrous metal basic industries	6
38		Manufacture of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment	
381		Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	
	3811	Manufacture of cutlery, hand tools and general hardware	0
	3812	Manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarily of metal	1
	3813	Manufacture of structural metal products	0
	3819	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1
382		Manufacture of machinery except electrical	
	3821	Manufacture of engines and turbines	1
	3822	Manufacture of agricultural machinery and equipment	1
	3823	Manufacture of metal and wood working machinery	0
	3824	Manufacture of special industrial machinery and equipment except metal and wood working machinery	0
	3825	Manufacture of office, computing and accounting machinery	0
	3829	Machinery and equipment except electrical n.e.c.	2
383		Manufacture of electical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	
	3831	Manufacture of electrical industrial machinery and apparatus	1
	3832	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	0

		3833	Manufacture of electrical appliances and housewares	0
		3839	Manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies n.e.c.	0
	384		Manufacture of transport equipment	
		3841	Ship building and repairing	0
		3842	Manufacture of railroad equipment	0
		3843	Manufacture of motor vehicles	0
		3844	Manufacture of motorcycles and bicycles	0
		3845	Manufacture of aircraft	0
		3849	Manufacture of transport equipment n.e.c.	0
	385		Manufacture of professional and scientific, and measuring and controlling equipment n.e.c., and of photographic and optical goods	
		3851	Manufacture of professional and scientific, and measuring and controlling equipment, n.e.c.	1
		3852	Manufacture of photographic and optical goods	0
		3853	Manufactures of watches and clocks	0
39	390		Other manufacturing industries	
		3901	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles	0
		3902	Manufacture of musical instruments	0
		3903	Manufacture of sporting and athletic goods	0
		3909	Manufacturing industries n.e.c.	1
41	410		Electricity, gas and steam	
		4101	Electric light and power	0
		4102	Gas manufacture and distribution	1
		4103	Steam and hot water supply	0
50	500	5000	Construction	2
83			Real estate and business services	
	832		Business services except machinery and equipment rentals and leasing	
		8321	Legal services	0
		8322	Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services	1
		8323	Data processing and tabulating services	1
		8324	Engineering, architectural and technical services	0
		8325	Advertising services	0
		8329	Business services, except machinery and equipment rental and leasing, n.e.c.	0
95			Personal and household services	
	951		Repair services n.e.c.	
		9511	Repair of footwear and other leather goods	0
		9512	Electrical repair shops	0
		9513	Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0
		9514	Watch, clock and jewellery repair	0
		9519	Other repair shops n.e.c.	1

ANNEX 4

DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS BY COUNTRY AND INDUSTRIAL SECTOR AND SUBSECTOR

AGRO-BASED INDUSTRY — 25 projects

COUNTRY DISTRIBUTION

ANG: 2	BOL: 3	BRA: 4	CAM: 2	COS: 2	CUB: 2
JAM: 3	MEX: 3	NIC: 1	STL: 1	VEN: 2	

SUBSECTOR DISTRIBUTION

1110: Agricultural and livestock production:	ANG, BOL, MEX, VEN.
1120: Agricultural services:	BOL, MEX, VEN.
1302: Fishing n.e.c.: meal	BRA, VEN.
3111: Slaughtering, preparing and preserving/:	BRA, MEX.
3112: Manufacture of dairy products:	BRA.
3113: Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables:	BOL, BRA(2), COS, MEX, VEN.
3114: Canning, preserving and processing of fish, crustacea and similar foods:	BRA.
3115: Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats:	BRA, VEN.
3118: Sugar factories and refineries:	CAR.
3119: Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery:	CAR.
3121: Manufacture of food products n.e.c.:	MEX, STL, VEN(2).
3122: Manufacture of prepared animal feeds:	VEN.
3132: Wine industries:	BOL, MEX.
3211: Spinning, weaving and finishing textiles:	BRA, NIC.
3212: Manufacture of made-up textile goods except wearing apparel:	CUB, JAM.
3213: Knitting mills:	NIC.
3219: Manufacture of textiles n.e.c.:	CUB.
3220: Manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear:	BRA, JAM.
3231: Tanneries and leather finishing:	ANG.
3233: Manufacture of products of leather and leather substitutes, except footwear and wearing apparel:	JAM.
3240: Manufacture of footwear, except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear:	ANG.
3319: Manufacture of wood and cork products n.e.c.:	CAR.
3320: Manufacture of furniture and fixtures, except primarily of metal:	BOL, CUB, MEX(2).
3512: Manufacture of fertilizers and pesticides:	BRA.
3560: Manufacture of plastic products n.e.c.:	JAM.
3812: Manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarily of metal:	MEX.
3822: Manufacture of agricultural machinery and equipment:	MEX.

3829: Machinery and equipment except electrical n.e.c. JAM.
WITHOUT: COS, JAM.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY 24 projets

COUNTRY DISTRIBUTION

BOL: 2	BRA: 1	COL: 2	COS: 1	CUB: 3	ECU: 1
GUA: 1	HON: 1	JAM: 1	MEX: 1	NIC: 2	PAR: 1
PER: 3	RLA: 2	SUR: 1	TRI: 1		

SUBSECTOR DISTRIBUTION

1110: Agricultural and livestock production: RLA.
2200: Crude petroleum and natural gas production: TRI.
2901: Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits: NIC.
3121: Manufacture of food products n.e.c.: GUA.
3411: Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard: JAM.
3511: Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals except fertilizers: PER.
3512: Manufacture of fertilizers and pesticides: CUB, ECU.
3513: Manufacture of synthetic resins, plastic materials and man-made fibres except glass: BRA.
3522: Manufacture of drugs and medicines: COL, HON, MEX, NIC, RLA.
3530: Petroleum refineries: CUB.
3559: Manufacture of rubber products: CUB.
3620: Manufacture of glass and glass products: SUR.
3692: Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster: BOL(2), NIC, PER.
3909: Manufacturing industries n.e.c: NIC.
4102: Gas manufacture and distribution: PAR.
5000: Construction: NIC.
8322: Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services: BOL.
WITHOUT: COS, PER.

METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY 11 projets

COUNTRY DISTRIBUTION

ARG: 3	BOL: 1	BRA: 1	ECU: 1	JAM: 1	PAR: 2
RLA: 2					

SUBSECTOR DISTRIBUTION

3710: Iron and steel basic industries: ARG(3), BRA, BOL, PAR.
3720: Non-ferrous metal basic industries: ECU, JAM, PAR(2), RLA(2).

CAPITAL GOODS INDUSTRY — 14 projects

COUNTRY DISTRIBUTION

ARG: 1	BAR: 1	BOL: 1	CAR: 1	CHI: 1	ECU: 1
GUA: 1	PAN: 1	PAR: 3	RLA: 3		

SUBSECTOR DISTRIBUTION

1301: Ocean and coastal fishing:	CAR.
3114: Canning, preserving and processing of fish, crustacea and similar foods:	CAR.
3311: Sawmills, planing, and other wood mills:	PAN.
3530: Petroleum refineries:	RLA.
3699: Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.:	BOL.
3819: Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment n.e.c.:	PAR.
3821: Manufacture of engines and turbines:	CHI.
3829: Machinery and equipment except electrical n.e.c.:	ARG.
3831: Manufacture of electrical industrial machinery and apparatus:	ARG.
5000: Construction:	RLA.
9519: Other repair shops n.e.c.:	GUA.
WITHOUT:	PAR.

OTHERS — 36 projects

COUNTRY DISTRIBUTION

ANT: 1	ARG: 1	BAR: 1	BOL: 1	BRA: 1	BVI: 1
CAR: 3	CEN: 1	COL: 1	COS: 3	CUB: 1	DOM: 1
ELS: 1	MEX: 2	NAN: 1	PER: 1	RLA: 10	TRI: 1
URU: 1	VEN: 3				

SUBSECTOR DISTRIBUTION

3692: Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster:	PER.
3851: Manufacture of professional and scientific, and measuring and controlling equipment, n.e.c.:	COS.
8323: Data processing and tabulating services:	CAR.
WITHOUT:	ANT, ARG, BAR, BOL, BRA, BVI, CAR(2), CEN, COL, COS(2), CUB, DOM, ELS, MEX(2), NAN, PER, RLA(10), TRI, URU, VEN(3).

ANNEX 5

NUMBER OF PROJECTS IN EACH AREA OF INDUSTRY

(The figure in parentheses indicates the percentage of projects in the area of industry)

DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY:

Primary functions:	Direct Support	25	
	Institution Building	4	
	Group/Direct Training	0	
	Preparatory Assistance	4	
	Project formulation	1	
	Fellowship	0	
	Study Tour	0	
	Pilot Plant	3	
	Workshop/Seminar	1	
	TOTAL	38	(34.5%)

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION BETWEEN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:

Primary functions:	Direct Support	6	
	Institution Building	0	
	Group/Direct Training	0	
	Preparatory Assistance	0	
	Project formulation	0	
	Fellowship	0	
	Study Tour	0	
	Pilot Plant	0	
	Workshop/Seminar	4	
	TOTAL	10	(9.1%)

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT:

Primary functions:	Direct Support	16	
	Institution Building	6	
	Group/Direct training	5	
	Preparatory Assistance	0	
	Project formulation	0	
	Fellowship	1	
	Study Tour	0	
	Pilot Plant	0	
	Workshop/Seminar	3	
	TOTAL	31	(28.2%)

PRE-FEASIBILITY AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES:

Primary functions:	Direct Support	5	
	Institution Building	1	
	Group/Direct Training	1	
	Preparatory Assistance	1	
	Project formulation	0	
	Fellowship	0	
	Study Tour	0	
	Pilot Plant	0	
	Workshop/Seminar	0	
	TOTAL	8	(7.3%)

SECTORAL AND SUBSECTORAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

Primary functions:	Direct Support	14	
	Institution Building	1	
	Group/Direct Training	0	
	Preparatory Assistance	1	
	Project formulation	2	
	Fellowship	0	
	Study Tour	0	
	Pilot Plant	0	
	Workshop/Seminar	1	
	TOTAL	19	(17.3%)

SMALL- AND MEDIUM-SCALE ENTERPRISES:

Primary functions:	Direct Support	5	
	Institution Building	1	
	Group/Direct Training	0	
	Preparatory Assistance	1	
	Project formulation	0	
	Fellowship	0	
	Study Tour	0	
	Pilot Plant	0	
	Workshop/Study	0	
	TOTAL	7	(6.4%)

ENERGY:

Primary functions:	Direct Support	3	
	Institution Building	0	
	Group/Direct Training	1	
	Preparatory Assistance	0	
	Project formulation	0	
	Fellowship	0	
	Study Tour	0	
	Pilot Plant	1	
	Workshop/Seminar	0	
	TOTAL	5	(4.5%)

QUALITY CONTROL:

Primary functions:	Direct Support	11	
	Institution Building	2	
	Group/Direct Training	0	
	Preparatory Assistance	1	
	Project formulation	0	
	Fellowship	0	
	Study Tour	0	
	Pilot Plant	0	
	Workshop/Seminar	1	
	TOTAL	15	(13.6%)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND POLLUTION CONTROL:

Primary functions:	Direct Support	3	
	Institution Building	1	
	Group/Direct Training	0	
	Preparatory Assistance	0	
	Project formulation	0	
	Fellowship	0	
	Study Tour	0	
	Pilot Plant	0	
	Workshop/Seminar	1	
	TOTAL	5	(4.5%)

MOBILIZATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND INVESTMENT PROMOTION:

Primary functions:	Direct Support	7	
	Institution Building	3	
	Group/Direct Training	0	
	Preparatory Assistance	1	
	Project formulation	1	
	Fellowship	0	
	Study Tour	0	
	Pilot Plant	0	
	Workshop/Seminar	0	
	TOTAL	12	(10.0%)

GLOBAL INDUSTRIAL STRATEGIES/POLICIES:

Primary functions:	Direct Support	8	
	Institution Building	0	
	Group/Direct Training	0	
	Preparatory Assistance	0	
	Project formulation	0	
	Fellowship	0	
	Study Tour	0	
	Pilot Plant	0	
	Workshop/Seminar	0	
	TOTAL	8	(7.3%)

INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Primary functions:	Direct Support	2	
	Institution Building	0	
	Group/Direct Training	1	
	Preparatory Assistance	0	
	Project formulation	0	
	Fellowship	0	
	Study Tour	0	
	Pilot Plant	0	
	Workshop/Seminar	0	
	TOTAL	3	(2.7%)

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION:

Primary functions:	Direct Support	23	
	Institution Building	0	
	Group/Direct Training	1	
	Preparatory Assistance	1	
	Project formulation	1	
	Fellowship	0	
	Study Tour	0	
	Pilot Plant	0	
	Workshop/Seminar	0	
	TOTAL	26	(23.6%)